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Inaugural Address.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS,
TO THE CONGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

MONTGOMERY ALA. Feb. 18.—The Inaugural ceremonies here to-day formed the grandest pageant that was ever witnessed in the South. An immense crowd covered Capitol Hill, comprising the beauty of the city and surrounding country, and the military and citizens of the different States. President Davis commenced the delivery of his Inaugural Address at 1 o'clock. He spoke as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederated States of North America:*—Called to the difficult and responsible station of Executive Chief of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to aid and guide me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a provisional government to take the place of the present one, and which by its greater moral and physical powers will be better able to contend with the difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office for which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to the enjoyment of that separate and independent existence which we have asserted, and which with the blessing of Providence we intend to maintain.

Our present position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that government rests upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish a government whenever it becomes destructive to the ends for which it was established. The declared purposes of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn were to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity; and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and had ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, an appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence in 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion for its exercise they, as sovereigns, were the final judge, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government of our fathers, in its spirit and with those rights inherent in which were solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which have been affirmed and re-affirmed in the Bills of Rights in the several States. When they entered into the Union of 1789, it was with undeniable recognition of the power in the people to resume the authority delegated for the purpose of that government whenever, in their opinion, its functions were perverted and its ends defeated. By virtue of this authority, the time and occasion requiring them to exercise it having arrived, the sovereign States here represented have seceded from that Union, and it is a gross abuse of language to denominate the act rebellion or revolution. They have formed a new alliance, but in each State its government has remained as before. The rights of person and of property have not been disturbed. The agency through which they have communicated with foreign powers has been changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations.

Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty—moved by no intention or desire to invade the rights of others—anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations—if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. We are doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of the others. There can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States, will be found equal to any measures of defence which may be required for their security. Devoted to agricultural pursuits, their chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country. Our true policy is peace, and the freest trade our necessities will permit. It is alike our interests and that of all those to whom we would sell and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchanges of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between us, and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the northwestern States of the American Union.

It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kindness between them and us. If however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment and inflame the ambition of these States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon our career of independence and it must be inflexibly pursued.

Though many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to separation, and henceforth our energies must be devoted to the conducting of our own affairs, and perpetuating the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity and jurisdiction of our territory be assailed, it will but remain for us with a firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of Providence upon a just cause.

As a consequence of our new Constitution, and with a view to meet our anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the several branches of the Executive departments having special charge of our foreign intercourse, financial and military affairs and postal service. For purposes of defence, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well-instructed, disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required for a peace establishment.

I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to those objects be built up. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a constitution differing only in form from that of our forefathers, in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intents, freed from sectional conflicts which have so much interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this your Constitution has made adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, our re-union with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of this Confederacy, it is necessary that there should be so much homogeneity as that the welfare of every portion be the aim of the whole When this homogeneity does not exist, antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation.

Actuated soley by a desire to protect and preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the secession of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the great staple which constitutes our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by external force, which would obstruct shipments to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be as unjust towards us as it would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have separated a policy so injurious to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated even by the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us. But if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the sufferings of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of our enemy.

Experience in public stations of subordinate grade, to this which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments, are the price of official elevation. You will have many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate; but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to a cause that has my highest hopes and most enduring affections. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction—one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment and upon your wisdom and patriotism I rely, to direct and support me in the performance of the duties required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts not the system of our government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is the Constitution of "the Confederate States," in *their* exposition of it; and in the judicial constructions it has received, we have a light that reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretations of that instrument, and ever remembering that all public offices are but trusts, held for the benefit of the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope that by due diligence in the discharge of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain when retiring, something of the good will and confidence which welcome my entrance into office.—It is joyous in perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart, who are animated and actuated by one and the same purpose and high resolve; with whom the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard but cannot long prevent their progressive movements. Sanctified by justice and sustained by a virtuous people, let me reverently invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our effort to perpetuate the principles which, by HIS blessing they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and with the continuance of HIS favor, even to be gratefully acknowledged, let us look hopefully forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

SLEEP.—Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, reporters, printers, and telegraph operators need no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and keep out of mischief.

[REPORTED FOR THE BANNER.]
COMPLIMENTARY PARTY
To Messrs. Barringer and Harris—Great Enthusiasm—Flag Presentation—Congratulary Proceedings, &c., &c.

On last Friday evening, we attended one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic parties we have over witnessed, given by the Ladies of Concord and vicinity, at *Harris' Hotel*, to our honorable Representatives, Messrs. V. C. Barringer and Wm. S. Harris. At an early hour in the evening the spacious dining room and parlors of the Hotel, were filled to overflowing, with the beauty, wit, intelligence and wealth of Cabarrus, who had congregated for the purpose of paying homage to our worthy Representatives, and Champions of Southern Rights. The party was called to order, and after appointing a chairman and secretary, Mr. Wm. S. Harris, was introduced, who addressed the ladies in a most eloquent, beautiful and impressive manner. He said it was the happiest hour of his life, when surrounded by the friends of his early days, to see them give utterance to such expressions of appreciation for services rendered by him; that he was not an orator, but to forego the pleasure of addressing a few words to the ladies, would be violating his allegiance to the "*Old North State.*" The speaker was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of the ladies. Col. Jno. M. Long, in one of the most patriotic, heart-thrilling and eloquent addresses that it has been our pleasure to hear, presented a Southern Rights Flag to Mr. V. C. Barringer. The Flag was alternately white and red stripes, with a blue field and *seven* stars—emblematic of the seven Southern States that are *now and forever* beyond the power of Black Republican despotism, and Puritanic fanaticism. The Colonel alluded eloquently to the "Old Stars and Stripes," it once was our pleasure to behold, but said we will have a Flag that waves over a free and enlightened people, who are not bound by the shackles of abolitionism and fanaticism. and hoped that at no distant day the "Old North State" would make the eighth Star in the Flag of a *Southern Confederacy.* We would be allowed to judge of the just appreciation of the Col's. remarks, by the vociferous applause and loud cheers. He then presented the Flag to Mr. B., who received it and said, that he had received many expressions of kindness from his constituents, and from his lady friends, but the present outweighed them all. To see such an evidence of the appreciation of his services as a public servant, caused his heart to fill with feelings of the warmest emotions. He said that he received the Flag with no ordinary feelings of patriotism—that he was proud to see the ladies of old Cabarrus awakened on the subject of their rights (not *woman's rights*, for that is a *plant* that is indigenous to abolition *soil*, and cultivated in the general crop of rank fanaticism and infidelity) of Southern Rights, and was glad to see the interest taken by both maids and matrons; that it argued well for the country when the voice of woman was heard, (not attempting to guide the "Ship of State," or thundering at the bar;) but commingling together for its peace and safety in the domestic circle, for he knew that the determination of woman was,

"When she will, she will, you may depend on't,
And when she won't she won't, so that's the end on't."

He said he could not give utterance to his feelings—that he had nothing to say to them but thanks, *thanks*, THANKS, and after saying

"There is a land of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the land beside;
There is a spot of Earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest
Here *woman* reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet,
And round her knees domestic duties meet,
Where shall that *tnad* that *spot of earth*, be found?
Art thou a man? a patriot?—look around!
Oh! thou shalt find wher'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country and that spot thy home."

He took his seat amid the most enthusiastic applause.

The Party was addressed by Messrs. Col. D. Coleman, Col. John A. Bradshaw, of Rowan, D. R. Coleman, Dr. F. M. Henderson, G. M. Bacon, and several other gentlemen.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of our worthy citizen, Dr. K. P. Harris and his esteemed and excellent lady, host and hostess of the Harris' Hotel, for their untiring energy and ceaseless efforts in contributing such hospitable kindness to the occasion.

We are happy to say that every one went home perfectly happy and delighted, and we are assured—if we be allowed to judge of the feeling on Friday evening, that Messrs. Barringer and Harris, have the fullest confidence and esteem of their constituency.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Many farmers are deterred from attempting to produce very early vegetables, by an erroneous idea that the making of a hot bed is a complicated and difficult operation, while it is just as simple as making a hill of corn.

All that is necessary is to make a pile of horse manure two and a half feet deep with the top level or sloping a little to the south, then set a rough frame made of four boards nailed together at the corners upon the bed of manure, fill the frame with six inches of garden soil and cover with a window of glass. Any old window will answer the purpose, but it is better to have the bars of the sash run only one way, and to have the glass laid in the manner of shingles.

The best plants to force are tomatoes and cabbages, which may be transplanted from the hot-bed to the open air without any trouble. While the plants are growing they should be watered frequently, and in warm days the sash should be raised a few inches to give the plants air. A hot-bed should be made from four to six weeks before the time for planting corn.

THE POLICY OF THE WESTERN POWERS TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Will the revelation of the dangers which would accrue to Europe from a break up on the other side of the ocean be powerful enough to modify the too hastily and generally expressed impression in favor of the Northern States? Without much hoping it, we sincerely desire it; for the public opinion of Europe could, by pronouncing itself in time, arrest a catastrophe which most seriously compromises its commercial interests.

It is scarcely a year since the Emperor with the boldness which springs from profound conviction, inaugurated a new commercial policy, by adopting an economical system, destined to give agriculture and trade an impulse which would place France in the front rank among commercial nations and develop her maritime relations in all quarters of the world.

These ideas naturally lead us to examine whether European predilections and interests are not on the wrong track in abandoning themselves unreservedly to the doctrines of the Northern States.

The Northern section cannot change its commercial instincts; they are a consequence of its very nature. It will be after as well as before the dissolution of the Union, in future as it has been in the past, a country adapted exclusively to the raising of grain, with a commercial and manufacturing population. In other words, the North does now, and will henceforth more and more, compete with European industry, for already in default of the monopoly of manufactured products towards which she is tending, she becomes of necessity an intermediary between European manufacture and the Southern commerce.

The South, on the contrary, produces two great staples which are, to Europe, objects of the highest necessity—cotton and tobacco. She is a producer of necessaries and a consumer of manufactured productions. Has it ever been seriously contemplated the commotion which the failure of a single cotton crop—which supports so many branches of trade, and, directly or indirectly, affords employment to more than ten millions of hands—would produce?

In regard to tobacco, without mentioning the deficit in the State budget which would result from its annihilation, could our populations so easily forego a product which more, perhaps, than sugar, coffee and cotton, constitutes for them an imperious necessity. There is no need to disguise it, the deprivation of those two staples would assume amongst us the character of a public calamity.

Neither must it be forgotten that it is those two staples which pay, almost entirely, for French manufactures sent to America, and which amount in value to more 300,000,000 francs.

But let us continue. The South, far from having, like the North, rival interests with Europe, has, on the contrary, the same or rather co-relative interests.—Confined, in short, to the extensive cultivation of those articles which Europe cannot do without, the South has been compelled, up to the present, in spite of constant protests, to pay an enormous tribute to the North, in the shape of Custom House duties, for no other reason than to protect Northern manufacturing interests without any advantage to herself—at least, unless we choose to consider it an advantage for the South to aid against her will a Government which does not fear to proclaim openly its sentiments of hostility nd aversion. Mr. Lincoln has declared that the time for compromise has passed. If, returning to sentiments worthier a great nation, the North permits the new Confederation to be mistress of the plenitude of her rights, then the picture changes at once. Commercial liberty becomes the fundamental law of the Southern Republic; her ports will be free to the commerce of Europe, whose merchant marine will be quite naturally substituted for that of the North.

It suffices to call the attention of publicists to these facts, in order that they may endeavor to moderate in Europe, the too ardent desire of changing suddenly the position of one particular class of the human family.

Let us not be deceived; the South exhibits so much rashness and audacity only from the belief taught it by the European press, that the inhabitants of the South, too weak in numbers to resist its attacks, will not find on this side of the Atlantic a single generous sentiment, much less a moral support. Will philanthropy so far blind European commerce as to make it forgetful of its own interests? We do not think so, and already England, profoundly moved, awakes at length to the reality; she begins to measure the whole extent of the disaster which menaces her manufactures; she no longer disputes the fact, in spite of her Abolition tendencies, that her commercial interests depend in a great measure on the prosperity of the South, which Europe has a deep interest in seeing preserved, at least temporarily, her institutions, now attacked with so much vehemence.

The question is a plain one; we have said that the South, far from being the aggressor, as it seems to be generally supposed, was the victim of Northern pretensions. Those recent words of the Emperor also find an echo in the bottom of our hearts—"France has no desire to meddle in any way where her interests are not at stake; in fine, if she has sympathies for what is great and noble, she does not hesitate to condemn everything that violates justice and the rights of nations." Public opinion will appreciate them on both sides of the Atlantic, and will find for the great interests at stake in the American crisis, a solution which may be satisfactory to all—namely, an amicable separation, without conflict and without war, instead of a secession by violence or a Union by force. —*Translated from Le Pays of Paris, February* 18, *for the N. Y. Herald.*

INTERESTING TO WIVES.

As a general rule, it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is, of course, always a little higher; but good articles always spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, meat, sugar, molasses, cheese, butter, lard, etc., to say nothing of the injurious effect upon the health.

Of West India sugar and molasses, the Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Havana is seldom clean.—White sugar from Brazil is very good.—Refined sugar usually contains most of the saccharine substance, therefore there is probably more economy in using crushed, loaf, and granulated sugars than we should at first suppose.

Butter that is made in September and October is best for winter use.

Lard should be hard and white; and that which is taken from a hog over a year old is the best.

Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies, and hang it in a cool dry place. If mold appears on it, wipe it off with a dry cloth.

The best rice is large, and has a clear, fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernel.

The small white sage, called pearl sage, is the best. The large brown kind has an earthly taste. These articles, and ground rice, tapioca, etc., should be kept covered.

The cracked cocoa is the best, but that which is put up in pound papers is often very good.

Shells are apt to be musty. Try a quarter of a pound before buying a quantity.

To select nutmegs pick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

Keep tea in a close chest or canister.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer of linen.

When a cask of molasses is bought, draw off a few quarts, else the fermentation produced by moving it will burst the cask.

Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or a stone jar.

Salt codfish should be kept in a dry place, where the odor of it will not affect the air of the house. The best kind is that which is called Dun from the peculiar color. Fish skin for clearing coffee should be washed and dried, cut small and kept in a paper bag.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used till three months old.

Bar soap should be cut into pieces of a convenient size, and left where it will become dry. It is well to keep it three months before using it, as it spends fast when it is new.

Cranberries will keep all winter in a firkin of water in the cellar.

Potatoes should be put into the cellar as soon as they are dug. Lying exposed to the sun turns them green, and makes them watery. Some good housekeepers have sods laid over barrels of potatoes not in immediate use. To prevent them from sprouting in the spring, turn them out upon the cellar door.

To thaw frozen potatoes, put them in hot water. To thaw frozen apples, put them in cold water. Neither will keep well after being frozen.—*Housekeeper's Friend.*

THE MASSACRES AT DAHOMEY.—The royal mail steamship *Ethiope*, with the mail from the West Coast of Africa, arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Another of those horrible massacres, which are a disgrace to humanity, had taken place at Dahomey. The *West African Herald* statement from eye-witnesses of the barbaric "custom" just perpetrated at Dahomey. From this fearful narrative we learn that the recent "grand custom" of Bladahung, King of Dahomey, was one of the most revolting which has ever taken place. Several persons agree in stating that the number of persons slain on the occasion was estimated at two thousand, but another correspondent gives the number at seven thousand. He says that he was present by compulsion, and that the blood swept past him like a flood into a large reservoir. Another gentleman, referring to these inhuman butcheries, says: "I assure you, it made me quitesick, and at the same time I felt stunned. The poor wretches met death with perfect indifference."—The *Herald*, which gave Government notice through its columns many months since of the intention of the King of Dahomey to hold an unusual "grand custom," in rememberance of the death of the late King, concludes the recital of these butcheries by stating that "Consul Foote has come out with full powers to "treat" with the King of Dahomey as to the abolition of these inhuman sacrifices." A correspondent who is well acquainted with Dahomey says: "The best way to 'treat' with the King is to 'squelch' him, deal fairly with the natives, and let the custom die out."

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.—A beautiful display of the aurora borealis occured on Saturday night about nine o'clock, and continued for several hours. The Northern heavens were all aglow with the magical fire, which rose in a voluptous volume over the horizon, and presented a remarkable contrast to the usual displays of the aurora, in not darting up in halo flashes, piercing the skies, but simply rolling itself up in a brilliant mass, like the reflection of a vast conflagration far off in the distance.—When it was first discovered, an alarm of fire was given, and the firemen sallied out but finding the cause at rather too great a distance from the city plugs, refrained, after a good run, from the attempt to go to it.

INTERESTING FROM FORT SUMTER.

A correspondent of the New Nork Post, writing from Charleston on the 16th inst., says the State troops are all for assaulting Fort Sumter. They think that the honor of their State demands the pulling down of the stars and stripes, and, as Wellington said of his young soldiers, will "rush to death as to a dance" in the attempt. It is very possible that these words may excite a "pooh" or a "pshaw," but the men are in earnest, and have pluck enough to render any cause formidable.

The garrison, mostly Irishmen, have been working night and day in completing the fortification, at the period of their occupation in such an imperfect state that they could not have resisted an attack had one been made by the Charlestonians.—The main doorway is built up so that two men cannot walk abreast through it; one armed with a revolver or a bowie knife might defend it against a hundred assailants, supposing he were not shot himself. Just within, opposite the door, is a huge mortar. The stones on the wharf have been removed to strengthen the week side of the fort. There are piles of hand grenades ready for use. The lower casemates have been closed fast, the guns shotted, piles of grapes and canister placed beside them.

The Major looks harassed and wan, but perfectly resolute; he can talk of nothing but the fort and his position; he admits that he dreams of it by night—when he sleeps. He deplores the responsibility forced upon him, admits that his sympathies are with the South, but declares that, first of all, he is a United States officer. He objects to his endorsement by abolitional journals, declares that they publish forged letters attributed to himself and his officers. His men are all faithful and resolute, in perfect military discipline; they never grumbled or mutined—all stories to that effect being unmitigated lies. They look haggard and worn, and preserve strict silence when questioned. They do not now expect to be reinforced. Major Anderson still hopes the business may be settled without bloodshed. But he will defend himself to the last, if attacked. Such, three nights ago, was the internal aspect of Fort Sumter.

THE STARRY HEAVENS.

Whoever was abroad last evening, about seven o'clock, and had an uninterupted view of the celestial vault before him, and did not turn his eyes heavenward must be of the earth, earthy.

At a single glance the eye embraced the most gorgeous jewelry of heaven. All the principal planets and all the brilliant stars and clusters, the most wondrous of all the nebulæ, could be seen at once in the great dome over us.

Low down the western horizon, solitary and alone, brilliant and sparkling, was the rare adorner of our evening sky, the planet Mercury, the innermost member of the planetary system. Rarely does it emerge so far from the dazzling brilliancy of the solar rays, and rarely does it appear so prominent an object in the western heavens. With a velocity of more than one hundred thousands miles per hour, it sweeps round the sun in eighty-eight days, affording to its inhabitants, if any, the vicissitudes of seasons, seed time and harvest, summer and winter. At a quarter-past seven, it sank below the horizon.

A few degrees above Mercury, in altitude, and beyond the ken of the eye, was the planet Neptune, the outermost member of the planetary system, and forever memorable in the annals of science, for being first discovered by the naked eye of human reason alone. Its optical discovery immediately after, confirmed one of the greatest predictions of the age, and vindicated the supremacy of the intellect of man. The planet rolls slowly along its vast orbit, completing an entire revolution in one hundred and sixty-four of our years. This apparent meeting of bodies, forming the extremities of the planetary system, seems at first sight impossible.

Not far from the meridian, and near the Haydes, is the planet Uranus, plainly visible to the naked eye, and the next interior to Neptune. Farther eastward of the meridian is the imperial Jupiter, shining with a steady, burning lustre, which rivals in brilliancy even Sirius in the southwest. A line drawn from Jupiter through Regulus, and continued as far eastward, will point at Saturn, always easily recognized by its pale, steady lustre. These two great planets will continue to adorn our evening sky for some months to come. Mars and Venus only are wanting to make this planetary spectacle complete.

The splendid constellation Orion, in the meridian, presents sufficient starry attractions for one night; but Procyon and Sirius of the Hyades and Pleiades, will ever be present to divide its glory and share its homage. The beatiful stare Capella looks meekly down from the zenith on all these, and the great, brilliant circumpolar constellations, Cassiopea. the Great Bear, and the contortious Draco, outwatch them all in the north. Castor and Pollux and the Presepe, in the Crab, are at a higher altitude than Jupiter,, eastward of the meridian.

THE FLIGHT OF MR. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is now pretty generally ascertained that Mr. Lincoln did not arrive in Baltimore in the passenger train from Philadelphia, but that he traveled either in the freight train or in the freight car of Adams & Co's. Express. This accounts for the statement of the detective police, that no person corresponding with the description of the President elect came on that train, on which were the chief of the New York police, Mr. Kennedy, and other experts.—The probability is that he came as freight in the package car, accompanied by a single companion, disguised as a pedlar. Of course it is only a matter of taste how a gentleman travels, but in view of Mr. Lincoln's position before the country, it looks very much like sacrificing his dignity to senseless timidity.—*Special Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.*

EXPORT TAX ON COTTON.

It is necessary to keep in mind the fact that the Southern States supply nearly all the cotton—that instead of a future diminished supply the anxiety in England is to have an increased quantity, that the supply may be sufficient for the progressive demand—then, what is there to doubt?—The supply of goods must be paid for by the consumer alone, were the duty greater, as long as the supply of cotton is not furnished from other countries in quantities to compete with what we furnish; and if this increase is impossible, and no substitute as abundant (or as cheap be found, cotton might rank as quicksilver formerly—a monopoly—indispensable—limited in supply—with no alternative to divert the trade from us—we would have exclusive advantages that could not be destroyed because of the want of competition.

The case might be different should a country growing breadstuffs lay such a duty, while other countries producing the same abstain d; the discrimination would recoil on the producer who laid the duty in the market price, where supplies in profession competed. But if manufacturers in England or any foreign country supplied some article so exclusive as to be found in one particular country, they could no more suffer from duties (unless entirely prohibitory) than will our cotton planter.

Now, adopting half a cent, or its equivalent, five per cent, on value, upwards of ten millions would be secured to the treasury. This, with the moderate average duty of ten per cent. on imports, would embrace the means of metting every pecuniary obligation of Government, stimulate our labor, and our resources of all sorts developed under the Confederacy, that would earn importance abroad, irrespective of its agricultural sway. The simple indirect way of filling the treasury will soon be felt favorably as a relief and a contrast to abuses formerly inflicted, from, the repetition of which we have just in time escaped, if it be true that the new tariff has passed in the Congress of the United States.

The resources of our treasury, thus made steady and reliable, would have a salutary and quick effect on public credit, imparting confidence to the Government creditor, and giving solidity to public securities by such means, always accompanied by a low rate of interest.

But may not the active patronage of England to encourage the growth of cotton in India, the islands, Australia and Africa, accomplish sheir hopes and our damage?

It has been established to the satisfaction of those who have made it the subject of inquiry, that for several years past, under English support and encouragement a fair trial has been made on various soils—inter-tropical as well as on parallel latitudes to ours throughout other continents—that no cost has been spared and no skill wanting under the direction of qualified men from the Southern States, planting our best seed, that the result of untiring application, skill and knowledge, has been positive failure in producing cotton to repay the labor. That the failures are not produced by the accidents of season, but are the effect of natural laws in contrast to the order of nature, exclusively favorable to our cotton region, to soil, climate and atmosphere.

Regarding the rest, our imports from abroad for some months to come will be derived from the same capital and source as formerly for a large proportion. They have had for years past the start with their superabundance of capital. Others will soon participate to share with our Southern merchants. The ships that last year were bound to New York and Boston will be dostined for Savannah or Charleston, or the Gulf ports, be they from Liverpool, Canton, or Calcutta, so that the Southern consumer may buy more and buy cheaper under regulations adopted in his behalf.

With the fullest reliance on this policy, which I trust may prove as never-failing fountains in our treasury, there will be no embarrassment, nor will it be necessary to seek assistance from trifling sources—pressing on those who cannot afford it, when what is abundant is within our reach.

Under this simple policy proposed of indirect duties, with our pursuits at present almost exclusively agricultural, and for this reason non-aggressive—with no calling that can clash with the interest of foreign countries—seeking no rivalry by driving the same pursuits, occupations or trades of others, whereby strife and war are created; and simply bartering our cotton for productions of others, furnished by our customers—encouraged therein by our nominal tariff, which will soon be free trade, virtually—what is there to mar our bright and happy future.—*Savannah News.*

MARRIAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Registration Report records some singular facts connected with the 11,475 marriages in Massachusetts in 1859. The great majority of the persons married were between the ages of 20 and 30; the average age at marrige being 28.5 years for men, and 24.6 for women. Of the men, however, only one hundred and ninety-five were under 20, while 2,474 brides were under that age. And of those above 30 and under 35, the men numbered 1,349, but the women only 713. It is curious to observe that of the women married before the age of 20, 10 were married for the second time. It appears, however, that less widows and widowers were married, the widows married numbering 1,033, and the widowers 1,752. 16 widowers were married for the fourth time, and two for the fifth time. Two widows were married for the fourth time.

The age of the parties married shows some remarkable combinations and anomalies. Two venerable widowers, each over 80 years of age, were married in 1859; also one young girl of 12, 4 of 13, 4 of 14, and 47 of 15 were married—one of the girls of 13 to a man of 35, and the girl of 12 to a husband of 31. One youth of 16 was married to a lady of 34, and one bachelor of 50 to a lady over 70, who was then married for the first time.

The Banner.

J. J. STEWART, W. L. SAUNDERS, } Edt's. Pro's

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861.

THE SECESSION MEETING IN PETERSBURG.

The notice published in the daily papers of yesterday, calling upon all citizens in favor of instructing our delegate in the Convention, Thomas Branch Esq., to vote for an ordinance of immediate secession, was responded to last night, at Phœnix Hall, by one of the largest crowds that has ever assembled in that building.

At a quarter to eight o'clock, the meeting was called to order, and, on motion of Dr. Robert Y. Gholson, Wm. T Joyner, Esq., was called to the Chair. On motion of the same gentleman, Mr. Andrew F. Crutchfield, of the *Daily Express*, was requested to act as Secretary. On motions severally made, Richard E. Shell, Esq., of the *Intelligencer*, and John Lyon, Esq., were requested to act as assistant Secretaries.

The Chairman briefly and appropriately explained the object of the meeting, and requested any gentleman present who desired to address the meeting, to come forward and do so. Chas. F. Collier, E q., our delegate in the Legislature, responded, amid much applause, and, holding in his hand a series of resolutions proceeded to give his reasons in advocacy of the same.

These resolutions set forth the utter and hopeless failure of all efforts on the part of the South, to obtain an adjustment of our difficulties, and closed by resolving that while we do not deem it indispensible, as the action of the Convention must come back to us, that we shall send up instructions in mandatory form to our delegate, Mr. Branch, yet we hereby request him to present our proceedings to that body, and, therefore, it is ordered that a copy be certified to him for that purpose.

Mr. Collier enforced these resolutions in a masterly argument, despite the interruptions from what appeared to be an organized band, acting in concert for the sole purpose of thwarting the object of the meeting, and which candor compels us to say, were guilty of conduct the most disgraceful and disorderly we have ever seen enacted in this city.

George W. Bolling, Esq., was next called for, and responded by offering a substitute for Mr. Collier's resolutions, to the effect that, having full confidence in the intelligence, patriotism and firmness of our delegate in the Convention, for the protection of Southern rights and honor, it is inexpedient to instruct him on any question now pending before the Convention. Col. Bolling pressed his substitute in a speech of great eloquence and sound logic, but had proceeded but a few minutes before the confusion became so great that he found it impossible to proceed and retired.

Loud calls now resounded through the Hall, for the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, and that gentleman made his way to the stage. There seemed to be a determination that he should not speak, and some made so bold as to give utterance to such a declaration. Mr Pryor took his position in front of the stage, and boldly proclaimed that he would stand there until sunrise, before he would consent that the freedom of speech should be stifled by ruffianism.—After eloquent appeals by W. T. Joyner, Esq., Col. Bolling and John Lyon, E q., order was partially restored, and the gallant representative from this District proceeded to deliver one of the most scathing, powerful and at intervals, thrillingly eloquent speeches, which has been uttered in Phœnix Hall. It was received throughout with deafening applause. He declared that he was for the immediate, absolute and unconditional secession of Virginia, and drew a picture of this proud old Commonwealth dragged after the car of Black Republicanism, which sent a thrill through every heart, and as he rounded his last period with the question, would the sons of Petersburg submit? there went up one loud, universal prolonged "never! never! never!" which fairly shook the vast building.

P. S.—At 12 o'clock, R. R. Collier, Esq., submitted a motion, which was adopted, that Mr. C. F. Collier's resolution and Col. Bolling's substitute be published in the city papers, Wednesday and Thursday and Friday, and that on the same day polls be opened at the Court House, and the voters of Petersburg cast their suffrages as they may elect.—*Petersburg Express.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE WRONG SIDE OF JORDAN.—The distinguished Senator from Illinois, after wandering in the desert for twenty or thirty years, has evidently come to the conclusion that, like the ancient lawgiver of the Children of Israel, he may as he is waxing along towards old age, as well pack his trunks and prepare to go into Canaan to rest in Uncle Abraham's bosom.

Such is evidently Mr. Douglas' intention, judging by his recent course in the Senate; but he will do well to recollect that Moses, his great prototype, ruined his political prospects by endeavoring to please everybody, and that he was never permitted to cross Jordan. From the summit of Mount Pisgah Moses saw, afar off, the sweet fields, the swelling floods, the majestic forest, the rich cities and busy towns of the promised land; then girding up his loins, Moses laid himself down and died. So it will be with Senator Douglas. Far away in the dim distance he will see his old adversary Lincoln dealing out the milk and honey of the political Canaan, but not a drop will be given to the Little Giant. There are too many Aarons and Joshuas in the path of the Illinois Moses. He will die before he reaches the shore of Jordan, and future political pilgrims will endeavor in vain to find any traces of his final resting place. *Sic transit.*—*N. Y. Herald.*

CHEERING PROSPECT.

The New York *World*, an able metropolitan organ of Lincoln, says:

"It is useless to hope that political agitation here at the North against slavery will cease so long as any foothold is left to it. The question settled as to the territories, the men whose element is agitation, would surely attempt to open the way for reaching slavery in the States by constitutional amendments."

This is quite a pleasant prospect for the Border Slave States, (says the Southern *Guardian*) whose mistaken affection for the defunct Union still keeps them chained to the car of the aggressor. These few lines enunciate the fixed policy of the party now in power at Washington, and neither the smoothing and varnishing touches of Douglas on the rough passages of the Inaugural, nor the conciliatory interpretations of that document by the so-called conservatives of the States alluded to, can effect any change thereic.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg Express, which, up to the inauguration of Lincoln, labored for the Union, says it has become heartily sick of *Unionism*. It remarks:

"Lincoln's inaugural and Cabinet, following immediately on the heels of this miserable abortion of the Peace Conference, effectively crushed out all our Union sympathies, and put an end to all our previously cherished feelings against secession.—The inaugural, we have said enough about that, and as it is a subject more *odious* than *odorous*, we will let it pass. The Cabinet was a very fit sequel to the inaugural—a mixed up, higgledy-piggledy sort of concern—a jumble of contrarieties—an assortment of incongruities—in which we could not discern through a solar microscope a particle of nationality, such as should be possessed by the official advisers of the Chief Magistrate of a great republic.

"We have, under the influence of the scenes we have witnessed in the last two weeks, in the political amphitheatre at Washington, become heartily sick of *Unionism*. There is no living in peace or satisfaction in the same confederacy with the Black Republican radicals, who, under such leaders as Chandler, Trumbull, Preston, King, Lovejoy, Stevens, Grow, &c., would quickly convert a paradise into a howling waste, and who would, if they were one hour in Satan's kingdom below, turn it upside down. Such men are not fit to live under a free, civilized, decent government, for they are utterly incapable of appreciating or obeying it. They are fit subjects only for such sovereigns as the King of Dahomey and the President of Hayti. Swine have just as good a conception of the real nature and value of pearls as the Chandler-Lovejoy wing of Black Republicans have of the real nature and value of our free institutions. We are totally disgusted with the intolerable and irreclaimable viciousness of these creatures, and are ready to greet a separation from them with our whole heart.

They have pretty essentially and effectually cured us of *Unionism*. We have not another word to say again secession. Let it go on until it sweeps away every Southern State in its course."

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the Government the people of Virginia are now living under, writes as follows:

"The people of Virginia must now realize the humiliating fact that they are now living under Black Republican rule; the rule of men who "would as soon see a conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink it," as to protect the slaveholder in his right of property. Just look at the cast of the committee of the Senate as they were reported on Friday last!—Sumner of Massachusetts, heads the committee on Foreign Relations; Fessenden, of Maine, the Committee on Finance; Wilson, of Massachusetts, on Military Affairs; Hale, of New Hampshire, on Naval Affairs; Wade, of Ohio, on Territories; and so on to the end of the chapter.—Thus it is manifest that the Lincoln-Seward President has the Senate entirely "at his heels," and that the Government which was intended to provide for the common defence and to promote the general welfare of the slave as well as the free States, is to be made the mere instrument of the degradation and oppression of the former. Will old Virginia, the proud mother of States and Statesmen, be an unresisting victim of Northern cupidity and tyranny? Will she allow the brand of disgrace to be placed on her forehead by the Sewards, the Sumners, the Wilsons, and the Hales who rules the councils of the Northern Confederacy? No! Her memory of the past, the appreciation of the present, her love of the future, all, all, forbid it. She will yet proclaim, trumpet-tongued, to her enemies that Virginia *is* as Virginia *was*."

The Richmond Dispatch appeals from the do-nothing policy of the State Convention to the Legislature and to the people. It says:

"If the Convention will do nothing, will not the Legislature at least put the State in an attitude of defence by passing the bills for the purpose which received the unanimous sanction of the lower House before Lincoln's coercion Inaugural had appeared? If they will not, then we trust the people of the assailable points of Virginia will at once organize, and, under competent military advisers, construct such temporary defences and establish such a look-out as will save the State from a sudden surprise."

Even the students of the University of Virginia, a few days since, adopted unanimously resolutions in favor of immediate secession. This outside pressure upon the Convention, the members of which were elected previous to the inauguration of Lincoln, may have the effect of compelling them to take that action which will place Virginia in her true position.—*Southern Guardian.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Alexandria *Sentinel*, of Saturday, says:

"Judging from circumstances within our knowledge, we attach much importance to the resignation of Adjutant-General Cooper and his assistant, on yesterday. Col. Cooper, though a native of New York, is a resident of Fairfax County, Virginia, and an ardent Southern man in his feelings. He married a sister of Senator Mason, of our State. We have reason to believe that his determination was very suddenly arrived at. Taking this in connection with the reports which have gained credit in well informed sources, that Mr. Lincoln has already demanded to know of General Scott what force would be required to recapture the Southern forts, and we think it highly probable that a service has been determined upon, of which Col. Cooper was unwilling to be the agent. On account of the office which he held, he would have been intimately associated with all orders for military movements."

ONLY A PRINTER.—"He is only a printer!" was the sneering remark of a leader in the circle of aristocracy—of the codfish quality.

Well, who was the Earl of Stanhope? He was only a printer. What is Prince Fredrick William, who married the Princess Royal of England? He, too, was only a printer. Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? He was only a printer. Who are George D. Prentice, Charles Dickens, M. Thiers, Douglas Jerold, Bayard Taylor, G. P. Morris, J. Gales, C. Richardson, N. P. Willis, and Senator Dix, Cameron, Niles, Bigler and Postmaster General King? They too, were all printers. What was Benjamin Franklin? Only a printer! Every one cannot be a printer, brains are necessary.

Public Meeting.

There will be a meeting held in the Courthouse on next Thursday for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Southern Rights meeting to be held at Goldsboro,' Friday and Saturday next. It is hoped there will be a large turn out.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Cross Mark!

THE LAST CALL-

The cross mark will be placed upon several hundred of our papers this week, which is to inform those upon whose paper it is found that their term of subscription to the Banner has expired, and if they desire to take it longer they are respectfully requested to send us two dollars.—All those whose time has not expired since the first of January, this year, owe us from that time, which was when we began.

We are determined to adopt the cash system unless our friends pay up. To do this we shall be compelled to strike off of our list, men whom we know to be responsible; but this is not the thing. We have to pay cash for labor and everything necessary to carry on our business, and unless our subscribers pay us cash for the paper we can't do it.

☞ We are sorry to state that W. L. Saunders, Esq., one of the editors of this paper, from serious indisposition has been compelled to seek retirement from his public duties. He is now at Chapel Hill, with his friends.

Fire.

Last Friday morning the alarm of fire was given, when the flames were discovered to be issuing through the top of the Mount Vernon Hotel at the depot, belonging to our worthy fellow citizen, John I. Shaver, Esq., and kept by Mr. Benjamin. The promptness with which our citizens and fire company turned out, and the indefatigable efforts used by some of them to extinguish the flames and save the furniture, are worthy of note. The building, estimated to be worth about ten thousand dollars, was completely destroyed. It was insured for four thousand dollars. Mr. Benjamin kept an elegant eating house, and being near the Railroad, thus attributed much to the convenience of the traveling public.

It is supposed to have taken fire from the chimney burning out. Though it is not known exactly how.

Fort Sumter.

The reported evacuation of Fort Sumpter was doubtless a trick of the Abolitionists to throw the Charlestonians off their guard, in order that they might clandestinely slip in reinforcements to Maj. Anderson; but the Charleston boys are too well posted, on Black Republican astuteness and intrigue, to be thrown off their vigilance by such fabricated rumors. If this Fort is evacuated it will be a matter of necessity on the part of the Negro Equality administration, arising from the fact that it will take more men to reinforce it than they can command before Maj. Anderson and his men starve out for the want of provisions.

Military Celebration at Greensboro'.

We are glad to learn that the Rowan Rifle Guards and the Salisbury Brass Band had a fine time at the Military Celebration in Greensboro' last Friday and Saturday. The Band was honored with a nice cake, presented by the ladies of that place, and otherwise accommodated to everything heart could wish. This speaks well of the good citizens of Greensboro'- It seems that our Salisbury boys never fail to pick some laurels where-ever they are called.

Mean.

We notice in some of the unmitigating submission sheets of North Carolina, a number of extracts taken from papers published in the seceded States. These extracts are republished by these deceivers in North Carolina for the ostensible purpose of exciting the people of the Border States to prejudice and malignity against those of the South, because they have rebelled against the encroachments of Black Republicanism, regardless of the dictation and deception practiced by characters like them in the seceded States. They say the people of the South are dissatisfied with their new Government, and adduce these traitorous tirades against Southern Rights and liberty, from their submission brethren, as an evidence; in the face of the fact too, that every State that has reassumed the powers delegated to the General Government when it ratified the Old Constitution, did it by an overwhelming majority of the votes of its citizens respectively. This sort of thing is not strange, coming from men whose loyalty to Black Republican usurpation and tyranny is so strong that they are willing to sacrifice the honor and interest of the State, for the sake of submission. Hence, we don't wonder at their littleness, in seeking out all the petty discontents they can gather from the submissionist in the Southern Confederacy and garbling it into a form to suit their ill purpose. We know that if our State had gone twenty thousand majority for secession, those submission dictators here would have put up a contemptible whine, not being willing to submit to the majority.

Mob Law.

A Free Negro, Sib Rankin, who has been making threats that he hoped before long to see the time when he would have the pleasure of washing his hands in some white man or woman's blood, and who carried them out insomuch as on Sunday last to knock an officer down, who attempted to arrest him for creating disturbance in the street, was violently taken from our town authorities, yesterday by a mob, carried to the woods and hanged up by the neck until they thought he was dead. He was cut down, and has since recovered, however.—He left for Charlotte last night. He is a dangerous negro and the Charlotte people would do well to run him from there.

The Vote in the State.

We published in our last a table giving the result of the late election of all except from two counties; those counties have since been heard from which gives the total vote.

No Convention,	47,060
Convention.	46,409
Majority against Convention,	651

The State Journal says, the number of secessionists elected is 46, conditional submissionist 22, unconditional submissionist 52. This we think is about correct.

Some think the State has disgraced herself by voting to live under Old Lincoln in preference to Jef. Davis; but while we differ with them in regard to the State, we fully agree with them that the submission leaders have indelibly and forever disgraced themselves, and should be held up to the gaze of a deceived and indignant people for all time to come. There were telegraphic frauds and lying reports circulated throughout the State by men who knew them to be lies when they did it, and thousands of honest men were cheated out their votes by this means. A number of men have told us that they would have voted for a convention, but that they were persuaded that the Peace Congress had agreed upon a satisfactory compromise, and they were opposed to taxing the State to defray the expenses of a convention if this was the case. But there is a reaction going on now, and the honest people of the country will rise in their might and hurl these lying demagogues from their high places. They have been deceived before by those men, and we hope they will be more watchful hereafter.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

It will be seen by the following dispatch from Washington City that the Cabinet of the present administration is made up of Black Abolitionists, the most odious to the South—men who are not famous in any very great degree in point of talent or ability, but men who have excelled in villifying and abusing the South—thus they have gained public favor North.

WASHINGTON, March 5

"The Senate was in secret session one hour and a-half, and confirmed W. H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State; S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; S. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; S. Wells, Secretary of Navy; C. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of Interior; M. Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster General, and E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General. The votes were unanimous for all excepting Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each. Many objected to them because they were unwilling that any from slave States should go into the Cabinet. Large crowds assembled around the doors, anxious to hear the result of the Executive session"

All the above named members composing Lincoln's Cabinet, are abolitionists of the meanest stamp, and two of them, though good abolitionists, (so great is the hatred of the Black Republicans for the South,) because they happened to be born on Southern soil, did not receive a full Black Republican vote. This Cabinet is composed of men whom the South hate. Men whose history is one continued abuse and libel against the South, and who have well nigh exhausted every name known to the catalogue of accusation and censure in bemeaning the Southern people. Every species of obscenity, calumny, and bitter virulence that the foul promptings of covetous hearts and remorseless conscience, seared by the scorching iron of fanaticism, could engender, have been relentlessly hurled against the South by these treacherous demagogues. These men, by reason of a mad, deep seated fanaticism, have broken up the best government ever devised by the mind of man, or rendered it so odious that honest people can't live in it. And now, spewed forth amid the throes of an abolition convulsion, and esconced in the dazzling vestments of official usurpation, they can parade the gravel walks within the purlieus of the city bearing the name of the father of his country; frequent the seraglio built by the common treasure of a once prosperous and contented people, but now polluted by the contracted narrow-minded demagogue, Lincoln; catch the falling crumbs from his abolition table, disgrace the seats once occupied by patriots whom we loved and were pleased to honor, and grow fat at the expense of Southern honor and Southern interest, with impunity, and even at the sanction and commendation of men amongst us. We think, and we believe a majority of the people of the State are with us in the opinion, that the shaping of the present Black Republican Cabinet is sufficient to cure any man of Union and induce him to strike for independence in the South, if he has not determined to become a traitor to the section that gave him birth and betray his loyal mother into the hands of her enemies.

Strange.

That the good people of North Carolina would suffer themselve to be cheated out of a Convention and be made humble vassals in the fag end of an Abolition Government under a base negro equality Administration, by a few submission leaders and disappointed office seeking demagogues, who have for their head and front such a man as W. W. Holden, whom, we think, the State Journal has shown to be the most equivocating, untenable, bundle of excentricities that ever edited a public Journal—is something we cannot understand. Mr. Holden has occupied every position and been the unscrupulous advocate of nearly every issue that has been presented to the people of North Carolina for the last four or five years. His Raleigh Clique even dared to offer, on the 28th ult., the Governor of our State and his family a gross insult by acts that would disgrace even a John Brown or Montgomery band of lawless desperadoes. Mr. Holden has been, and is now, an office seeker, and is doubtless writhing under the influence of foiled hopes. He is, we think an apologist of old Abe now, and he will ere long, very likely, openly advocate the doctrine of this murderous Abolition party. There is something dark afloat among the submission leaders, and we warn the confiding people against their foul machination and deception. Is not the following strange, clipped from the State Journal and written and published, it says, by Mr. Holden on June 2nd, 1860. These were his sentiments then, where does he stand now? and where will he be six months hence?

"But it is said the Supreme Court may be in the future an unsafe tribunal for the South; that the Black Republicans will obtain control of it and turn its decisions against the slaveholding States. That may be so. At present it is certainly a safe tribunal for the South. It may be changed, and no doubt will be, if Black Republicans should obtain possession of the Government. But what of that? Must we wait until this change is made? Shall we permit Lincoln to pervert the whole power of the Government, and in addition to turn the Supreme Court against us?—We are for meeting the enemy at the threshold—for vanquishing him or for being vanquished long before his law, his adjudications against us are made. If the people of the South are true to themselves, they will never be troubled by the decisions of Black Republican judges. *But if they submit to the inauguration and rule of Republicans, they will bind themselves to submit likewise to the decisions of an abolition court. It will be too late to resist the court after having submitted to the President.*—That is our view of it."

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the STATE'S RIGHT'S PARTY of North Carolina, in GOLDSBORO'

on the 22d and 23d instant.

It is hoped that every County in the State will be represented. Come one—come all—and save your State from the clutches of the Abolitionists.

All the papers in the State friendly to the cause will please copy this notice.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes.*

Will not glorious old Rowan send delegates to this meeting to take counsel with her friends of the South, and endeavor to redeem our State from a lasting disgrace with which she is indelibly stamped, if she remain under Abolition rule?

New Hampshire Election.

"CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—Berry, the Republican candidate is elected Governor by about 4,000 majority. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected.

The Legislature is largely Republican."

This looks very much like there was a returning sense of justice in the North and that if the Black Republicans were allowed to express their sentiments again at the ballot box, they would vote differently from that of November election, last. Those people would do no such thing, and the submission leaders know they lie when they say it.

☞ Godey for April is on our table and is, if possible, superior to any previous number. The beautiful Fashion plates which it contains every month are unequaled by any Journal of this character published in the U. S. It can not fail to meet the approbation of the ladies. The Wilmington Herald says the lady cut in wood, in this number, wearing the "Queen Caroline" is evidently whistling "Dixie."

Black Republicrn Confederacy.

Read North Carolinians the names of the men who compose the following important Committees that have been agreed upon by the Black Republican Senate in session at Washington, and think if it is honorable, or manly for us to quietly submit to be ruled by men who have been promoted to the offices they hold for no other reason than because they have been the bitterest opponents of our rights. It seems to have been the chief pleasure of the Black Republican Senate to appoint those men that are most contemptible in the eyes of the Southern people, and who have distinguished themselves for their hate and uncompromising enmity towards Southerners and their rightful institutions. Look at Sumner, the advocate of a bloody crusade against the South, the apologist of Old John Brown, the assasin, incendiary, and thief made chairman of the most important Committee, that of Foreign Relations. With few exceptions these men are all Black Abolitionists of the deepest dye. Are a majority of them fit to have part in the government of a free people? The Committees:

Foreign Relations.—Sumner (rep., Mass) chairman; Collamer (rep., Vt.,) Doolittle (rep., Wis.,) Harris (rep., N. Y.,) Douglas (dem., Ill.,) Polk (dem., Mo.,) Breckinridge (dem., Ky.)

Finance—Fessenden (rep., Me.,) chairman; Simmons (rep., R. I.,) Wade (rep., O.,) Howe (rep., Wis.,) Hunter (dem., Va.,) Pearce (dem., Md.,) Bright (dem., Ind.)

Commerce.—Chandler (rep., Michigan,) chairman; King (rep., N Y.,) Morril (rep. Me.) Wilson (rep., Mass.,) Clingman (dem., N. C.,) Saulsbury (dem., Del.,) Johnson (dem., Tenn.)

Military Affairs and Militia.—Wilson (rep., Mass.) chairman, King, Baker (rep. Oregon,) Rice (dem., Min., Latham (dem. Cal.,) Breckinridge.

Naval Affairs.—Hale (rep., N. H.,) chairman, Grimes (rep., Iowa,) Foot (rep. Vt.,) Cowan (rep., Pa.,) Thompson (dem. N. J.) Nicholson (dem., Tenn.,) Kennedy (Am., Md.)

Judiciary—Trumbull [rep., O.,] chairman; Foster [rep., Conn.,] Ten Eyck [rep. N. J.) Cowan, Bayard [dem., Del.,) Powell [dem., Ky., Clingman.

Post office and Post Roads.—Collamer [rep., Vt.,] chairman; Dixon [rep, Conn.] Wade [rep., O.,] Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

Public Lands.—Harlan [rep., Iowa.,] chairman; Bingham [rep, Mich.,] Clark [rep., N. H.,] Wilkinson [rep., Min.,] Johnson, Mitchell (dem., Ark.,) Bragg [dem., N. C.]

Private Land Claims.—Harris, chairman; Ten Eyck, Sumner, Polk, Bayard.

Indian Affairs.—Doolittle, chairman; Baker Cowan, Ten Eyck, Sebastian [dem. Ark.,] Rice, Nesmith [dem., Oregon]

Pensions—Foster chairman; Bingham, Simmons, Saulsbury, Powell, Mitchell.

Revolutionary Claims.—King chairman; Chandler, Wilkinson, Nicholson Nesmith.

Claims.—Clark chairman; Simmons, Howe, Cowan, Bragg, Polk.

District of Columbia—Grimes chairman; Anthony [rep., R. I.] Morril, Wade, Kennedy, Clingman, Powell.

Patents.—Simmons, chairman; Sumner, Doolittle, Trumbull, Sebastian.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Foot, chairman; Dixon, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.

Territories.—Wade, chairman; Wilkinson, Cowan, Hale, Douglas, Sebastian, Bragg.

To Audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Dixon, chairman; Clark, Johnston.

Printing.—Anthony, chairman; Harlan, Nicholson.

Engrossed Bills.—Lane, chairman; Morrill, Mitchell.

Enrolled Bills.—Bingham, Parker, Saulsbury.

On Library.—Pearce, Collamer, Fessenden.

BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.—We see in the Charleston *Mercury*, that the first Bonds of the Southern Confederation amounting to fifteen million of dollars, were sold at par. It would seem that somebody has confidence in the new Republic.—*State Journal.*

☞ His honor Judge Osborne has been appointed to hold a special term of the Superior Court for Duplin county on the 3rd Monday of March.—*State Journal.*

Those Telegraphic Despatches.

In order that our readers may have an opportunity of filing away for further reference the dispatches used here by the submissionists on the eve of election to deceive the people, and that the light of truth may shine upon the acts of those who sent them we republish the whole series together.

SUBMISSION DISPATCHES.

The following were issued and circulated extensively throughout this and adjoining counties in "Extra *Registers*" and "Extra *Standards*," with flaming headings, such as "Glorious Intelligence!"—"The Union saved!"—"Compromise voted on in the House!"—"The Force Bill defeated!"—"A compromise adopted!" &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 7.45, P. M.

The vote for a Compromise to-day was 132 to 56. Prospect cheering.

JNO. A. GILMER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Peace Congress has adjourned.—All is right. The Compromise adopted by them will be endorsed by the National Congress. J. M. MOREHEAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 8.20, P. M

TO JOHN W. SYME: The Peace Congress has agreed. All looks well.

JNO. A. GILMER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861

JNO. W. SYME: The Peace Congress agreed on terms to-day, reported to Congress and adjourned *sine die*. The Government fires 106 guns for it in the morning. W. W. SEATON.

OUR DISPATCHES.

The following are the dispatches we received and issued:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1861.

No plan of settlement has been agreed upon, and in our opinion nothing satisfactory to the South will be

THOS BRAGG
WARREN WINSLOW.
T L CLINGMAN
THOS RUFFIN

WASHINGTON, Feb 27, 1861

The Force Bill has been postponed till to-morrow, (Tuesday) it is said *to effect the North Carolina election.* THE HOUSE TO DAY REJECTED CRITTENDEN'S PROPOSITION BY THIRTY THREE MAJORITY The House also REJECTED THE PROPOSITION FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Peace Conference adopted Franklin's substitute for the Guthrie proposition by a *bare majority*, and adjourned *sine die* A majority of the North Carolina, Missouri and Virginia delegates voted against it.

THOS. BRAGG.
T L CLINGMAN
BURTON CRAIGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

Crittenden's proposition defeated in every form. A plan has been adopted (the Franklin plan) against the votes of North Carolina and Virginia. *No further territory to be acquired. Slavery is to be prohibited North of* 36 *degrees* 30 *minutes and* NOT TO BE PROTECTED SOUTH OF THAT LINE—with other radical objections. Peace Conference adjourned *sine die.*"

DAVID S. REID.
DANIEL M. BARRINGER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

Territorial articles passed Convention by a majority of one. North Carolina and Virginia voted against every article but one. GEORGE DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

"Amendment, prohibiting abolition, by Congress, in the States rejected.

L. O'B. BRANCH.

Received at 8 P. M.

Let the reader carefully compare the above dispatches, marking specially their dates, and then say who told the truth.—*State Journal.*

THOSE DISPATCHES.—Those election day frauds, purporting to be reliable dispatches from prominent gentlemen at Washington city, which were issued from Raleigh, a day or so before the election, were not distributed in the immediate vicinity of that place alone, but throughout the length and bredth of the State; and, no doubt, contributed in no small degree, towards defeating the Convention bill. Even the mountain District was flooded with them. The following article from the Asheville News, of the 7th inst., shows up this base deception played off on the people, in true colors.

In the late contest in this State, the submission press vociferously warned the people against "bogus dispatches" and election day frauds, and a stranger to their hypocrisy and dishonesty, would have supposed them perfect patterns of political virtue. But election day made another and very different revelation. *They*—the contemptable hypocrits who had cautioned the people against the Southern Rights men—flooded the State from one end to the other with lying despatches from Washington, setting forth that a compromise was made and the "Union saved!" We have a couple of these veracious documents now lying on our table—dirty faced specimens of the typographic art. These papers assert that the Crittenden Guthrie propositions would be adopted by the Peace Conference and then pass Congress.—Congress has adjourned, and nothing of the sort was done. Is it not strange that the people put confidence in men who have so often betrayed and deceived them? How many hundreds of honest men were thus cheated out of their votes last Thursday, we will not pretend to say, but the number was not small. We suppose these gentlemen can afford to tell the truth now, *the election being over*, and say to the people that the Union is not "saved," and that there is no hope of "saving" it.

If the people trust such men again, they deserve to be deceived and betrayed.

Wilson Ledger.

TEXES ELECTION RETURNS.—The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 5h says:

The entire vote now heard from is about 32,500, of which the secession ticket has about 27,500. The total vote in the several counties, in August, for Attorney General, was 31,000. The total vote in the whole State, on that election, was 56,000. From present indications, the total vote in the late election for secession will reach 60,000, from which the secession ticket has received about 50,000. So great unanimity has never before been seen in any election in this State.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, March 11.—Congress has passed an act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States. The substance of its various sections is as follows:

SEC. 1 enacts that from and after the passage of the act of the military establishment of the Confederate States shall be composed of one corps of engineers; one corps of artillery; six regiments of infantry; one regiment of cavalry; and of the staff department already established by law.

2. The corps of Engineers shall consist of one Colonel, four Majors, five Captains, one company of Sappers, Miners and Pioneers, consisting of ten sergeants or master-workmen, ten corporals or overseers, ten munícians, and thirty-nine privates of the first class or artificers, and thirty-nine privates of second class or laborers—making in all one hundred.

3. Said company shall be officered by one Captain and as many Lieutenants, taken from the line of the army, as the President may deem necessary.

Duties of the Colonel of the Engineer corps prescribed.

5. The Artillery corps shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, ten Majors, and forty companies of artillery and artificers; and each company shall consist of one Captain, two first Lieutenants one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians, and seventy privates; also, one Adjutant, to be selected by the Colonel from the first Lieutenants, and one Sergeant Major, to be selected from enlisted men of the corps.

6. Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and ten companies. Each company shall consist of one Captain, one first Lieutenant, two second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians, and nineteen privates; and to each regiment there shall be one Adjutant and one Sergeant Major.

7 The Cavalry Regiment shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and ten companies—each of which shall consist of one Captain, one first Lieutenant, two second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one farrier, one blacksmith, two musicians, and sixty privates; also, of one Adjutant, and one Sergeant Major.

8 There shall be four Brigadier Generals, entitled to one aid-de-camp each.

9. All officers of the army shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress; and the rank and file shall be enlisted for not less than three, nor more than five years.

10 All officers are required to stand a creditable military examination.

11 And 12 Promotions in the army shall be made according to seniority and ability.

13 The pay of the Brigadier General is three thousand six hundred and twelve dollars per year, and of his aid-de-camp (in addition to his pay as Lieutenant) the sum of thirty-five dollars per month.

14. Monthly pay of the officers of the corps of Engineers: Colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; Majors, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; Captains, one hundred and forty dollars; Lieutenats, serving with sappers and miners, will receive the pay of cavalry officers of the same grade.

15. The monthly pay of the Colonel of the Artillery corps is two hundred and ten dollars; Lieutenant-Colonel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; Majors, one hundred and fifty dollars; and when serving on ordinance duty, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; of Captains, one hundred and thirty dollars; Lieutenants, ninety dollars; second Lieutenants, eighty dollars. The Adjutant, in addition to his pay as Lieutenant, the sum of ten dollars per month. Officers serving in the Light Artillery, or performing ordinance duty, shall receive the same pay as officers of cavalry in the same grade.

16. The monthly pay of officers in the infantry regiment: Colonel, one hundred and ninety-five dollars; Lieutenant-Colonels, one hundred and seventy dollars; Majors, one hundred and fifty dollars; Captains, one hundred and thirty dollars; first Lieutenants, ninety dollars; second Lieutenants eighty dollars; and the Adjutant, in addition to his pay as Lieutenant, ten dollars per month.

17. The monthly pay of officers of cavalry: Colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; Lieutenant-Colonel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; Major, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; Captains, one hundred and forty dollars; first Lieutenants, one hundred dollars; second Lieutenants, ninety dollars; and the Adjutant ten dollars per month, in addition to his pay as Lieutenant.

18. The pay of officers of the general staff (except those of the musical department) will be the same as officers of cavalry of the same grade. The annual salary of the Surgeon-General is three thousand dollars, with fuel and quarters—monthly pay of Surgeons of ten years service in that grade, two hundred dollars. A Surgeon of less time service, one hundred and sixty two dollars. Assistant Surgeon of ten years service, one hundred and fifty dollars. Assistant Surgeon of five years service, one hundred and thirty dollars, and four assistents of less than five years service, one hundred and ten dollars.

19. There shall be allowed, in addition to the pay hereinbefore provided, to every commissioned officer, except the Surgeon-General, nine dollars per month for every five years services; and to the officers of the army of the United States, who have resigned or may resign, to be received into the service of the Confederate States, this additional pay shall be allowed from the date of their entrance into the former service. There shall be an additional monthly allowance, to every general officer commanding in chief a separate army, actually in the field, the sum of one hundred dollars.

29. The pay aforesaid shall be in full of all allowances, except forage, fuel, quarters and traveling expenses, while traveling under orders, &c.

21. Allows forage to officers, &c.

22. Monthly pay of enlisted men: Sergeants or master workmen of Engineer corps, thirty-four dollars; Corporals or overseers, twenty dollars; privates of first class or artificers, seventeen dollars; privates of second class, or laborers and musicians, thirteen dollars. Sergeant-Major of Cavalry, twenty-one dollars; first Sergeants, twenty dollars; Sergeants, seventeen dollars; Corporals, farriers and blacksmiths, thirteen dollars; musicians, thirteen dollars; privates, twelve dollars; first Sergeants, twenty dollars; Sergeants, seventeen dollars; Corporals and artificers, thirteen dollars; musicians and private

serving in light batteries shall receive the same pay as those of cavalry.

23. The President is authorized to enlist all master workmen necessary to the ordinance service, not exceeding one hundred men, and at salaries ranging from thirteen to thirty-four dollars per month.

24. Each enlisted man shall receive one ration per day and clothing.

25. Refers to commutation of rations.

26. The Secretary of War is directed to prescribe the duties of every department of service.

27. Requires Quartermasters and Commissaries to give bonds.

28. Prohibits any officer from being interested in purchase made for the army.

29. The rules and articles of war of the United States, with slight exceptions, adopted by Congress of the Confederate States.

30. The President directed to call into service only so many of the troops herein provided for as he may deem necessary.

31. Repeal all conflicting laws.

The law is quite long, and hence the reason of the analysis, which will doubtless be more satisfactory to readers generally than the perusal of the entire law.

The following is a statement of the number and grade of officers and men:

Engineer Corps.—Colonels, 1; Majors, 4; Captains, 5; Sergeants, 10; Corporals 10; privates, 78; Musicians, 2.

Artillery—Colonels, 1; Lieutenant Colonels, 1; Majors 10; number of companies, 40; Captains, 40; first Lieutenants, 80; second Lieutenants, 40; Sergeants 160; Corporals, 160; privates, 2,800; musicians, 80; Adjutants, 1; Sergeant-Majors, 1.

Infantry.—Colonels, 6; Lieutenant-Colonels, 6; Majors, 6; number of companies, 60; Captains, 60; first Lieutenants, 60; second Lieutenants, 120; Sergeants, 240; Corporals, 240; privates, 5,400; musicians 240; Adjutants, 6; Sergeant Majors, 6.

Cavalry—Colonels 1; Lieutenant-Colonels, 1; Majors, 1; number of companies 10; Captains, 10; First Lieutenants, 10; second Lieutenants, 20; Sergeants, 40; Corporals, 40; privates, 600; farriers, 4; blacksmiths, 4; musicians, 20, Adjutants, 1; Sergeant Majors, 1.

Add Brigadier-Generals, 4; Aids to Brigadier-Generals, 4.

"HOW LONG! O, HOW LONG!"

For months past we have heard from the lips of the Submissionists of the South, denunciations of those men who favored prompt action. They have poured out the vials of their wrath, on the gallant State of South Carolina, and all who would defend her course and make it their own have been stigmatized as disunionists and precipitators. The Submissionists have told the people that there was no necessity for action on their part—that the Black Republican party, having got into power, would soon declare in an authoritative manner, that they did not design to do anything to which the South could object. The do-nothing policy men, told the people that Congress before its adjournment would pass measures of compromise which would shortly settle all our difficulties; they told them that great things were to be expected of the Peace Conference, and they furthermore declared that so great had been the change in the public sentiment of the North, that if the people of that section could now have an opportunity to express their views at the ballot box the doctrines of Black Republicanism would be repudiated by an overwhelming majority, and to crown all, for the purpose of influencing the election in this State on the 28th ult., lying circulars and bogus telegraphic dispatches were extensively circulated, announcing that a compromise *had* been effected and the Union saved! Should any evil result to the cause of the South from the action of certain men in this State and elsewhere—who have endeavored to delay action on the part of the Southern people until the yoke of Black Republicanism was firmly fastened on their necks,—God pity and pardon them, for the people, whom they have deluded and betrayed, never will.

Congress has adjourned without doing any thing towards effecting a compromise; the Peace Conference also has adjourned and the result of their labors is not worth the white paper necessary to print the record of their actions on; Lincoln has issued his inaugural, and instead of holding out the olive branch of peace, he declares in effect that if the South will submit to whatever terms he may dictate, there will be no war, otherwise blood must flow; in place of that great change of feeling at the North in favor of conservatism, the returns from the local elections now taking place there show that Black Republicanism is to-day stronger than it was on the 6th day of November last.

How long, men of North Carolina, will you listen to the seren song of those who would fain lull you to sleep with the soft notes of peace, when there is no peace?—Are you willing to rest supinely on your backs, until your dearest interests have been destroyed by your enemies? or will you as becomes men and freemen rise in your might and declare that from henceforth, Northern aggressions must cease? For our part, and we care not who knows it we prefer for *our* President, Jeff. Davis to Abe Lincoln.—*Murfreesboro' Citizen.*

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND SEWARD.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch in his last letter says:

"Now mark my prediction, that, if Lincoln dare attempt what he darkly hints at, coercion, in less than six months you will see a Southern army invading the North under the lead of President Davis in person. I say "my prediction," it is not prediction, and I now tell you what I know, that it will be done, and Virginians—yes, Virginians, resident in your own State, will be in the scrummage. Do you doubt it? if you do, you need not doubt any more. Look at President Davis' Inaugural again, and all men who know Davis know he never speaks words without meaning. Seward, if no one else, understands him, for he has stripped him many a time of his hellish masks, and held him up in his naked deformity to the world.—Yes, Seward knows Davis This war is a game that takes two to play at, and when once commenced it will not be ended on Southern soil. The people here are just as cool and as dispassionate to-day as if Lincoln had never lived. We are prepared for the most, and the worst, and we now say, "lay on, Macduff."

IMPORTANT NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—NORFOLK, March 13.—The war steamer Pocahontas, from Vera Cruz, arrived in Hampton Rhodes last evening.

The Cumberland is hourly expected.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, March 14.—A bill was introduced into Congress to-day to establish an admiralty court for Mississippi—the judge to reside at Vicksburg. The remaing business of the session was unimportant.

There is news here, from an apparently reliable source, that five war vessels left New York on Tuesday, well armed, and with a large number of marines and ample provisions—their destination believed to be some Southern port.

NORTHERN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate refused to take up Douglas' resolution relative to the policy designed to be pursued towards the Southern forts, arsenals, &c.

A resolution was adopted of the following tenor:

Whereas the seats of Senators Benjamin, Brown, Davis, Clay, Toombs and Mallory having become vacant: therefore—

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names from the roll.

Mr. Corwin declines the Mexican Mission.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the celebrated case of Mrs Gen. Gaines. The decision was in her favor on every point. The secession of Louisiana does not affect the judgement, as provision is made in the ordinance for such cases.

SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is understood that the Southern Commissioners yesterday sent an official note to the Secretary of State, asking the recognition of the Government of the Confederate States, and stating that an answer would be called for to-day.

Accordingly the Secretary of the Commissioners called at the State Department, and the response was a request for time to consider their proposition, which was accorded.

The opinion prevails that the President will refer the whole matter to the Senate for advice.

It is denied in Administration circles that any unusal naval display is to be made in the Southern waters. The vessels of war in Northern ports, now preparing for sea, are said to be merely for transport service—upwards of 2,500 troops being now in Texas awaiting means to return to the Northward.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, March 15.—Secrecy was removed from President Davis' veto of the African Slave Trade Act. The President objects to the 6th section of the Act, which authorizes the sale of Africans to the highest bidder, as in opposition to the clause of the Constitution forbidding such trade, and its mandate to legislate so as effectually to prevent the same. The vote on the motion for the passage of the Act, over the veto, was yeas 15, nays 24. There was nothing of interest in the public session to-day.

Congress is certain to adjourn to-morrow.

NORTHERN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Senator Douglas made a strong speech, showing the impossibility of collecting the revenue in the Southern ports. He was frequently interrupted by the Black Republicans, to whom his positions were very unpalatable.

ARRIVAL HOME OF MR. STEPHENS

AUGUSTA, March 14—Vice-President Stephens arrived here to-night. A salute was fired in his honor. He leaves on the night train for Savannah.

THE CABINET IN A WAR COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The despatch I sent you on Friday night, in regard to the reinforcements of the forts, you may depend upon as perfectly reliable.

A thousand flying rumors are in circulation, and the feeling on the subject is intense, facts having leaked out which indicate a crisis in the policy of the Administration.

It is now developed that Gen. Scott has had the matter under advisement for upwards of a month; that he has been in frequent communication with Major Anderson, and that a plan has been matured which only awaits a signal from the Administration to be put in what the old General believes would prove successful operation.

To add to the excitement, four Cabinet officers are known to have been, and to be still, in conference at the War Department, engaged in the discussion of the future policy of the Administration, and war measures generally.

These facts having been spread abroad, a powerful pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government from a variety of sources representing the great interests of the country, not the least among which is a prayer from Wall street, with a view, if possible, to not only stay or revive proceedings, but to induce the abandonment of the forts. Up to this afternoon, however, the efforts was not successful, and a decision will not be had for several days.

In the meantime, the possibility of such a step has been thrown out with a view to prepare the public mind for a step so unlooked for, and so utterly at variance with the hitherto asserted intentions of the Administration, and, at the same time, to strengthen the knees of those who believe that the removal of the troops will tend to disappoint and disorganize the party. The radicals are savage about the supposed caving in of the Cabinet.

It is said that when the idea was first propounded to Mr. Lincoln he laughed at it as unworthy of being entertained. What he may be persuaded to do to preserve the country from civil war remains to be seen. —*Special Despatch to the New York Herald.*

MINISTER TO MEXICO.—Not only is the present administration distinguishing itself by appointing prominent State traitors and insurrectionists to office, but the most notorious national traitor produced of late years is sent to the country to which he extended aid and comfort when his country was at war with her. THOMAS CORWIN, the man who suggested to the Mexicans that they should welcome his countrymen with bloody hands to hospitable grave, is Minister to Mexico, under the *insurrectionary regime* of LINCOLN. Truly, bloody treason is flourishing over us."—*State Journal.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It may safely predicted that if the Administration decided upon enforcing the collecting of the revenue, and the blockade of the Southern ports, an extra session of Congress will be called which will be virtually a declaration of war on the part of Government.

About sixty army, and fifteen or twenty naval officers called on the President today, which is an unusually large number to be present in Washington at one time.

The friends of Gov. Floyd say he will not avail himself of Russell's precedent to avoid a trial, but will fully vindicate his character from Republican aspersions.

It is rumored in private circles to-day the Administration, ere long, will endeavor to revive the old Whig policy of a national bank and high tariff. This policy I foreshadowed in a previous despatch, as Seward's probable plan to consolidate all conservative men into a grand national party, with a view of being the next President of the United States. Let the South beware of any new scheme to draw its attention from the great question.

WASHINGTON, March 13—3 P. M.—I would state, in answer to your inquiry, that the order of evacuation has not yet been issued.

The Southern Commissioners have thus far failed to obtain an interview with either Seward or Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 13—4 P. M.—The order for the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command is to be issued to-morrow. You may rely upon this. A special messenger will probably take it to Charleston.

LATER.—It is stated, on tolerable good authority, that a messenger, with despatches for Major Anderson, is expected to reach Charleston to-night. I have doubts, however, as to its correctness.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, refuses to pay the Assistant Marshalls from seceded States their salaries, until they will receive drafts on depositories of this Government in those States.

It is understood that Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, declines the mission to Mexico.

Secretaries Cameron, of War, and Wells, of the Navy, has been in consultation with the officers of the Lighthouse Board in relation to the necessity of establishing proper lighthouses and beacons on the coasts of the seceding States.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Douglas will address the Senate upon his resolution tomorrow. He will lay down three propositions for compromise—the only ones, he says, by which the present complications can be solved:

First. Such amendments to the Constitution as will guarantee to the seceded States their rights, and bring them back into the Union.

Second. A recognition of their independence and a commercial treaty with them.

Third. A war of subjugation, to be followed by military occupation.

These he considers the three horns of the dilemma. He believes the first to be the best and the last the worst.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ÆTNA.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamer Ætna, from Liverpool the 27 ult., brings late news from Europe. In the Liverpool cotton market for the two days the sales were 15,000 bales—speculators and exporters taking 4,000 bales Quotations were barely maintained. Consols 91½ @91⅝

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

MARCH 12, 1861.

Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bro's, Grocers

APPLES—dried	50 to 1 00	MOLASSES: Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON—		Common,	34 to 45
Hams,	12½ to 13	NAILS,	5 to 6
Sides,	11 12	OATS,	35 50
Hog Round,	10½ 11	LINSEED OIL: per gallon,	1 00 to 125
BEEF,	4 to 5	TANNERS Oil: per gallon,	75 to 1 00
BEESWAX,	25 to 25	POTATOES: Irish,	40 to 50
BUTTER,	12 to 20	Sweet,	65 to 70
CANDLES: Tallow,	15 to 20	RAGS,	2 to 00
Adamantine,	23 to 30	SALT: Sack,	$200 000
Sperm,	40 to 50	Bushels,	1 00 to 0 00
COFFEE: Rio,	15 to 17	SHEETING: Brown, 4-4,	8½ to 9½
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	SUGAR: Brown,	8 to 11
COTTON,	9 to 10	Loaf,	14 to 17
Cotton yarn,	90 to 1 00	Clarified,	10½ to 12½
CORN,	75 80	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
FLOUR: per 100 lbs,	3.50 3.75	TURPENTINE,	87 to 00
per bbl,	7 00 7.50	WHEAT,	150 1.40
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	WOOL,	30 to 35
IRON: Bar,	5 to 00	WINDOW GLASS: 10 by 13	$2 25 to 0 00
Moulds,	5½ to 6	10 by	2 50 to 2 80
Tire,	5 to 6		
LARD,	11 15		
MEAL,	80 90		

MARRIED.

In this county on the 10th inst., by Wm. H. Trott, Esq., Mr. Wm. Dunn, to Miss Saloma Knupp.

Swan Island Guano

FOR SALE BY

SPRAGUE BRO.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority. SPRAGUE BRO.

March 19 11-tf

HEAD QUARTERS, 63d, REGIMENT.—TO THE COMMISSIONED officers of said Regiment, by order of his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, an election will be held in the Court House, in Salisbury, on the 27th day of April next for Major General of the 4th division.

Appear at said place armed and equipped as a private at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

B. R. MOORE, Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant.

March 19, 1861. 11-5t.

LAND FOR SALE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 330 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improvements. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.

March 19, 1861. 11-10 mos

Superior Stock for Sale.

A FINE YOUNG JACK FOR SALE, OF best Pedigree; 4 young North-Devon Bulls. Also Heifers in calf, by a Patterson Bull; South-Down Buck and Ewe Lambs, by my $100 Buck, pure and fine at cheap rates.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 19, 1861. 11-6mos

☞ Asheville News copy 6 months.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

PAY your toll and save prosecution and cost.

E. L. BOBARDS.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of this Road will run according to the following schedule, on and after Monday December 3rd.

MAIL TRAIN

STATIONS.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave, A. M.
Salisbury				8.45
Water Station	6	6	9.05	9.10
Third Creek	7	13	9.35	9.40
Waddell's T. O	5	18	10.00	10.00
Statesville	7	25	10.24	10.35
Plotts T. O	8	33	11.03	11.08
Catawba	5	38	11.25	11.30
Newton	12	50	12.12	12.52
White Sulphur	4	54	1.06	1.06
Hickory Tavern	6	60	1.30	1.40
Icard	10	70	2.15	
Morganton	11	81		

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave A. M.
Morganton				10.50
Icard	11	11		11.40
Hickory Tavern	10	21	11.25	12.00
White Sulphur	6	27	12.00	12.55
Newton	4	31	12.15	1.42
Catawba	12	43	1.37	2.05
Plotts T. O	5	48	2 00	2.43
Statesville	8	56	2.33	3 07
Waddells T. O	7	63	3.07	3.30
Third Creek	5	68	3.25	4.00
Water Station	7	75	3.55	
Salisbury	6	81	4.20	

The trains will pass at Newton.

JAS. C. TURNER, Eng. & Supt.

Salisbury, Nov. 27 1860 tf

Head Quarters.

63rd Regiment No. —— Militia.

THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF said Regiment are hereby commanded to have themselves in Salisbury on or before the 1st of March at 10 o'clock A. M., with Rifle-locks, and ten rounds blank Cartridges for Drill.

J. A. BRADSHAW,

Acting Col: Commandant.

Feb. 19, 1861. 7-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, must now, to enable him, as far as his means are required, in establishing a reconstruction of the Union, decline selling, *except for cash.*

His stock is, and will be kept full and complete, at panic prices.

W. H. WYATT,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

EXTRA NOTICE.

W. H. WYATT hereby acknoledges under the present depression in business, his sales for January over the corresponding month last year o have increased nearly 50 per cent.

The cash system will be continued, with an increased attention to business, and a well kept up good stock—affording purchasers of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnish, Spices, Seeds, Medicinal Wines, Brandys, &c., a like advantage in time and money, by giving him a call before purchasing.

All pharmaceutical preparations prepared and medicines dispensed by himself Day and Night.

SPECIALITIES, which should be kept in every family.

Wyatt's superior Cologne Water, at half the price of the imported. Prices 15, 25, 50 cts. & $100.

Wyatt's Invigorating Bitters, for General Weakness and Indigestion, Price 40 cts.

Do Tonic & Pills, for Chills & Fever, $100

Do Cordial for Dysentery, Flux, &c. 25 cts.

Do Toothache Drops, relief in 1 min 20 cts.

Do Itch Ointment, certain cure, 25 cts.

Do Specific Pills, no tast or smell, $100

Do Pulmonic Balsam, for consumption $100

W. H. WYATT,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Wyatts Specific Pills.

Cure permanently with dispatch. Their early use will save expense and much future misery. They are complete and gratifying Success.—Perfectly safe under all circumstance, alike for male and female and Intirely free from taste and smell. Price $1. Sent by mail including five stamps.

Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist & apothecary Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street. Salisbury N. C.

Ten dollars Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 4th inst., Negro Slave Alfred—Said slave is about thirty eight years old, real black, about six feet high, has large, foul, white eyes, and slightly grey on the top of his head. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said slave to me, at my residence on Second Creek, near the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad, or lodge him in any jail so that I can get him.

JOHN FREEZE.

March 8, 1861. 10 5t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Union Mining Company of Baltimore city.

Jan 22 3-5t

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL,

No. 2, Granite Row

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am determined to settle these affairs.

THOS. E. BROWN.

Feb, 21. 35-tf

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.

19-tf.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Western N. C. Railroad Company, will meet in Newton on Tuesday, the 12th March next. A. M. POWELL, Pres't.

Feb 26.

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments tobe sold at this market or shipped to other Ports.

TeFb. 7, 1859. tf.

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for Green and Dry Hides. Apply to

ma 11 J. B. BEARD.

NO HUMBUG!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former patrons and the public generally that he is determined to make a change in his present business, on or before January next, and will commence selling his

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, &c., AT COST,

And Less than Cost,

from this date for the purpose of closing the balance remaining will be sold at public vendue.

Save all you can and call early at

M. HOFFLIN'S

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are respectfully invited to call up and settle immediately, as I need funds for my future arrangements. And all notes or accounts remaining unsettled on the 1st of January next, will be placed, without distinction, in my attorney's hands for collection. Don't procrastinate, a stitch in time saves nine.

M. HOFFLIN.

Dec 4 76-tf

BOOKS.

J. J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURnish at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generaly with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap family Bibles. Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest paterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, ect, etc.

Orders of anything in his line solicited.

Salisbury N. C. February 19. 7-tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN named Trustees in an assignment made by William Rowzee for the benefit of divers persons therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Rowzee in any right whatever, to settle the same with the unfiersigned or with R. E. Love, Esq., at his office, by the 1st day of May, 1861, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JNO. I. SHAVER,

O. G. FOARD.

Trustees.

March 5, 1861. 9-tf

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LYERLY and CRAWFORD in the butchery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and J. L. Lyerly to collect and settle off, and to use the firm name only in receipting

J. L. LYERLY,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN PENNINGTON.

Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1861. 7-tf

Rock! Rock! Rock!

I HAVE several sets of Rock on hand for grinding oar; also 2 pair of Millstones, one small, already furrowed with the pattent furrows warranted for grinding corn. I have, perhaps, the best

GRANITE QUARRY

for Grit in the State, and am prepared to furnish large jobs of CUT ROCK at the shortest notice,

E. E. PHILLIPS.

Jan. 15. 2-5t-pd

DR. I. W. JONES,

HAS permanently located in the town of Salisbury, and offers his services to the public, in the various departments of his profession.

Office on main street, first door above Buis' Confectionery, opposite the Banner Office.

Jan. 15 2-6w

HESPER:

AND

OTHER POEMS.

BY

THEO. H. HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN PRESS, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy.—Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE present General Assembly of North Carolina, to establish a Road, commencing on the Lexington Road near William Scotts, by way of Christian Franks house to Grimes Mill.

JOHN A. FRANK.

Feb. 5, 1861. 4-t

150,000 Fruit Trees

OF VERY SELECT VARIETIES FOR THE Spring planting, for sale at the

WEST GREEN NURSERIES.

Also, a large collection of Evergreens, Shrubery, Roses, Green House and Beding out plants.

WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL. Pro.

Greensboro' N. C., Feb. 5, 1861. 4-t

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SEAMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29. 49-tf

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low TERMS CASH.

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of Upper Leather and Calf Skins, for sale by

ma 11 J. B. BEARD.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

At the Great

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

DAVID WEIL.

HAVING returned from the Northern Cities with a LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK o

Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Such as Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Drawers, Undershirts, Cravats, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Shirts and Collars, &c., &c., to which he invites your immediate attention. They have been purchased for cash, and will be sold cheaper than were ever offered here before. Now is your time for

Great Bargains,

As I am determined to sell cheaper than any other house in Salisbury.

Returning my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope for a continuance of the same. Remember the Stand,

NO. 2, MURPHY'S GRANITE ROW, Salisbury, N. C. [sept 25-6m-66

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28. 1858. tf—28

GEO. K. SMITH & CO'S

WHOLESALE

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 243 NORTH THIRD STREET,

And Nos. 466 and 468 North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE K. SMITH & CO.

EDMUND L. TRIMBLE. MAHLON K. SMITH.

Sept 18-tf

THOS. BEMISTER,

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.,

OPPOSITE MURPHY'S HALL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

All work warranted to be executed in a workmanlike manner, and orders punctually attended to.

Jan8 1-6m

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

SALISBURY

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Sixth Session of this School will open the 11th of February, and close the 1st July.

The number of pupils has been increasing each term. We have a goodly number in school now, but would take a few more. If the number continues to increase Salisbury will hae what it has never had, a permanent School.

TERMS:

Board with washing, fuel and lights, $50 per Term.

Tuition in English from $8 to $17.

Tuition in Latin $5.

Tuition in Music $15 to $20.

Use of Instrument $2.50.

Incidental expenses $1.00.

For further particulars address

A. D. WILKINSON,

Jan 22 3-tf] Principal.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "*give 'em fits*" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch. C. N. PRICE.

Jan 22 3-tf

Fine Suits.

IF you wish to buy FINE SUITS OF CLOTHING for as little money as possible, call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL.

☞ Remember the Stand—No. 2, Murphy's Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 25-6m-66

PLEASE PAY.

MY FRIENDS are requested to call and pay their accounts; or, if they will signify when I may call on them for that purpose, I will do so, I am thankful for the large patronage I receive, and as it is my only dependence for support, it is very important that those indebted should settle up J. J. SUMMERELL.

Jan 8 1-6t

BLANKS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DOCTORS' CARDS.

Medical Card.—PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C

Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "

Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "

F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,

Huntsville, Ala.

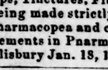
March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT,



SURGEON DENTIST, SALISbury, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bessent, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT E LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-t

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row

January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS

TAKE pleasure in informing the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that they have opened and have now ready for examination at their store in Salisbury, North Carolina, one of the most extensive assortments of Goods ever brought to this section of country, which they will offer for sale

At prices that will astonish their Customers.

They would, therefore, advise you to call at once with all the cash you can raise, and save more by investing money in their goods than you could by any other speculation They have the most complete stock ever offered of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

And a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. We invite every one to call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Oct 2-tf-67

A Book Bindery in Salisbury.

W. R. DICKS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has opened a Book Bindery in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business, and by the style and prices of his work.

Every Possible kind of Binding.

Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music Blank Books, Newspapers, &c. &c.

☞ Office over the Post Office.

Sept. 18, 1860. 6mo.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

IN SALISBURY.

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements to commence the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in the town of Salisbury, take this method of informing farmers that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount. Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.

CLARK & REEVES.

May 1. 45-tf

BOYDEN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.

Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the BEST that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can, will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.

July 26, 1858. 6 tf.

OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.

Salisbury, N C., Nov. 13th, 1860.

GROVER AND BAKER'S

Noiseless Sewing Machine,

FOR PLANTERS' USE

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Mahine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeavors to make a reliable machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE; a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

WHAT SOUTHERN PEOPLE SAY:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and I do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Widdicombe, Washington, D. C.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grove & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*L. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. R. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden C. H., S. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equalled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Lucitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Clemson, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine for twelve months, I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any other.—*Mrs. Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use.—This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. L. Walker, Merrit's Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect.—It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Brokow & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for several months, and has given entire satisfaction. It does not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or thread, or gives trouble or delay in its management. Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used, constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Geo.

"The Grover & Baker Seing Machine has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring; and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerleys, Lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use for three times the cost of t"—Hon. Judge McGuire, Munroe, La.

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them; all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF EXHIBITION AND SALE:

495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond: 249 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P. Stovall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas.

R. & A. MURPHY, Agents,
Salisbury, N. C.

June, 25, 1860. 58-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

2 4 0
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 1840
Medicinal French Brandy,
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 40,000
Cigars from $7.50 to $40 per 1000,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

sept 18-c

LAND FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND LYING IN ONE Mile of the Court House in Salisbury, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, known as the place on which the late Dr. Geo. R. Johnston lived. There is a large and commodious dwelling, with all necessary outbuildings, on the place, all new. There is one hundred acres of bottom and seventy or eighty of wood land on the place; the cleared land is fresh and in good cultivation, the place will be divided if required in lots to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on Mr. Wm. Crawford, who lives on the place; for further information call on

R. F. JOHNSTON, Mocksville, N. C.
Y. S. DEAN, Statesville, N. C.
October 9, 1860. tf
Watchman copy.

Is it Possible to Do Better?

WITH an experience of more than a quarter of a century during which time. THOUSANDS OF CHOICE PIANOS, have been sold, and we can add with truth, "Without ever selling a bad one." Having superior facilities for the selection of the "VERY BEST PIANOS," we offer them upon BETTER TERMS than similar good instruments can be procured North or South.

Some of our late styles have been sold as soon as they were seen and tried, the principal attractions are the RICH, DEEP, MELLOW TONE and delicate touch.

To our friends who prefer ordering direct from us, we offer the greatest possible inducements and advantages, i. e., we will send select Pianos subject to the severest trial and warrant them for FIVE YEARS. No responsible house can do better. E. P. NASH & CO.,
Petersburg, Va.
Nov 13 73-tf

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in oppposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.
March 6th, 1860.

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASsortment of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
April 10. 42-tf

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

10,000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hhds Molasses.
SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29 49-tf

Heat'h and its Peasures,
OR, DISEASE AND ITS AGONIES
Choose Between Them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

WHAT IS MORE FEARFUL THAN A breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found?—There is one.—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appette.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Billious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Headache,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Indigestion,	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cts. and $1 each.

*** There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
November 1, 1859. 1y

JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in setts or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C
June 19. 52-.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS
Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

Servants to Hire

SIX or seven servants to hire, among them good cooks. Apply to
MAJ. A. H NDERSON.
Jan 22 3-3t

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One an d Two Years.
Apply to me, or to R A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury
A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 10, 185 . 27—tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.
Oct. 23. 70-tf

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YADKIN NA IGATION COMPANY will meet in MOCKSVILLE on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861.
. JOHNSON, Pres.
dec17-78-

PLANK ROAD NOTICE,

PAY your toll and save prosecution and cost.
H. L. ROBARDS.

WARANTED.
WYATT'S
TONIC CORDIAL,

One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever got up for

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, FLUX, CHOLIC,

And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and adults.

PRICE--25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Maine street, Salisbury, N. C.
June 19.

WITH THE TIMES!

BEST BURNING FLUID,
(80) EIGHTY CENTS (80)
PER GALLON.
At W. H. WYAT'S. Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

75 CTS. SPTIRITS TURPENTINE.. 75 CTS.
PURE,
PER GALLON,
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CIDER VINEGAR,

Only Thirty Cts. Per Gallon
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Spices of all Kinds,

For Pickles, Preserves, &c.,
Superior in Quality and Lower in Price than at any Store in N. C.
W. H. WYATT. Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

NORTH CHROLINA
BLUE STONE!

SUPERIOR to any imported and one-half Scheaper. Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury N. C.

PILLS
AND
OINTMENT
OF ALL KINDS,

SYRUPS, CORDIALS, ESSENCES,
Extracts, Bitters, and
Patent Medicines Generally.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CHILLS AND FEVER,
Fever and Ague,
AND ALL
BILLIOUS DISEASES

Prevailing in a Malarious Climate,
Speedily and Permanently Cured by
WYATT'S TONIC AND PILLS.

During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been unprecedented.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Price $1 per Package, 6 for $5. A liberal discount to Merchants.

W. H. WYATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumery, Soaps,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses & Shoulder Braces,
TOILET ARTICLES,
Pure Wines, and Liquors for Medicinal Uses
GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Dry Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality

WYATT'S REMEDY

An Unfailing specific
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
In a few days.

It has no taste, does not interfere with diet or effect the breath. Prepared and sold Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Price $1, and sent by mail enclosing 4 stamps to prepay postage.
Sept. 4 6m4y.

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST
EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
AND
GROCERIES,

Are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ No trouble as usual to show Goods at

FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of **Country Merchants,** to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at **Wholesale** as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SKIRTS in endless variety at S. FRANKFORD'S.
Oct. 9, 1860. 38—tf.

New Family Grocery Store,

IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A NeW Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the **Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store,** he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following, may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS,
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as he intends to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to give them a call.

J. B. BEARD.
Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

REAL ESTATE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan.—Nearly one half of the tract is still in woods, containing a great deal of pine timber right along side the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire-places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.

The garden and Spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.
Dec. 18, 1859. 25-tf

BARREL STAVES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ENTER INTO a contract to purchase a large quantity of White Oak Staves suitable for making whiskey barrels.

Persons having white oak timber will find a profitable business by making early application to M. & E. MYERS.
Aug. 28. 62-tf

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest Brands, constantly on hand, and sale by J. B. BEARD.

NEW ORLEANS

School of Medicine,

Common Street, Opposite the Charity Hospital.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 15th November, 1860, and terminate in the latter part of March, 1861.

FACULTY

Erasmus D. Fenner, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Austin Flint, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology.
Anthony A. Peniston, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Samuel P. Choppin, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
Cornelius C. Beard, M. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
D. Warren Brickell, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
Isaac L. Crawcour, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
Howard Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.
H. D. Schmidt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 15th October. Clinical instruction given daily in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary.

The Faculty of this institution are among the duly elected Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and, according to an act of the State Legislature, "shall at all times have free access to the Hospital, for the purpose of affording their pupils practical illustration of the subjects they teach."

The students of this institution are equally eligible with any others to the post of Resident Student in the Charity Hospital.

The great aim of the Faculty is to impart a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the branches of Medicine.

Dissecting material abundant, and at a nominal cost.

Amount of fees for the Course of Lectures	$108 00
Matriculation Fee (paid but once)	5 00
Dissecting Fee	10 00
Graduating Fee	25 00

No charge for attendance at the Hospital.—For further information address

E. D. FENNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, 5 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, Sept 25-66-6w

Prospectus of the State Journal.

Having become the proprietor of the *Democratic Press*, I have merged that paper into the STATE JOURNAL, which will be published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The STATE JOURNAL will advocate Democratic principles in the broadest sense, and will support and defend Democratic measures and their advocates as they are presented and as occasion may require. In other essentials it will be my aim to make the paper, what its name denotes, a State Journal—eschewing all sectional considerations and working for the entire State and her common interests.

As soon as arrangements can be made the whole paper shall be remodeled and printed with new type, on good paper, and in a superior manner.

The Editorial department will be properly attended to in its various branches, and will speak for itself. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the management of the paper.

The *terms* of the State Journal will be as follows:

Semi-Weekly, per annum,	$4 00
Weekly, " "	2 00

These terms will be insisted upon *invariably in advance.* No name will be put upon the list without the money, and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid, unless the subscription be renewed. I am satisfied, from years of experience, that upon no other footing can any newspaper hope to succeed.

Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates:

One square, first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent "	25

A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisers in the Semi-Weekly.—In the Weekly edition the full rates will be charged.

JOHN SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Nov. 27, 1860.

The Newspaper of the South.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY gives the latest and most reliable political, commercial and general news from all parts of the world. Its special correspondents furnish by Mail and Telegraph, full and early accounts of everything of interest that transpires in the great cities of Europe and America.

The News of the 'South Receives Special Attention.

Politically, the Mercury represents the States Rights resistance element, and advocates the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security.

Daily Mercury, 1 year *in advance,*	$10 00
Tri-Weekly " " "	5.00

No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order.

R. B. RHETT, jr.,
Charleston, S. C.
Nov27 75-4t

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH
R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE
(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)
an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.
Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

Frercks and Reader's Foundry.

NOTICE,

THE SUBSCIBERS beg leave to give notice that no suspension of their business will take place in consequence of their late disaster by fire. They have made temporary arrangements by which they will be enabled to carry on their operations, and in the course of a few weeks they will have a new building erected, larger and better adapted to their wants than that destroyed. They are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them. They beg leave to tender their thanks to the public and the fire brigade for the timely and valuable services rendered on the occasion of the late fire.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,
Salisbury, N. C.
Oct. 30, 1860. 71—tf

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPE IAL WINE
BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE
THE WOLD
TO PRODUCE
THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.
And for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.
June 26. 53-1y.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes, and has numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and the ed in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Plaints, Bilious Attacks, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera-Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,** and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) in **twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is an active Cathartic as well established fact, as the Liver Invigorator. It has been used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have used the **PILLS** for the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place all express in regard to their them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** is has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are as where a Cathartic is needed. such as **Dyspepsia, Stomach, Sleeplessness, Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain over the whole body,** and Soreness over frequently, if neglected, from sudden cold, which end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, weights in the head, or all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children** or **Adults, Rheumatism,** a great **Purifier** of the **Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose,** 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, N. York.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No. 4. GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishing to purchase.
March 13. 38-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS FARM CONTAINS ABOUT 180 acres of land, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, on the Bridge Road, now known as the McLelland place. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings on the land. Terms made easy. Persons desiring to purchase will please apply to.

A. HENDERSON.
Salisbury Sept. 11, 1860. tf.

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN REceipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce. SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29 49-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added
R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

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